About this time, an accident developed that remarkable al talent which was the foundation of his for-His father hired a man to put up a small pottery-Eara worked with the carpenter and joiner, stole Spring telegraphic caterprise began to dawn. woods with his own hands, planned unaided, and built,

In 1826, being then 19 years old, he commenced life for charge of the plaster and flouring mills of J. S. Beebe,

In 1831 he married, and went to housekeeping immeditely, according to the fashion of these days. Having His mental activity did not long permit him to nith had become interested in and owned onemoney by such a contract. Mr. Cornell found Smith absorbed in anxiety. His visitor at once solved the He struck off a hasty drawing of a sort of plow, to dig the trench, lay the pipe and close up the trivance of Mr. Cornell was soon completed by him. thin, sharp coulter which cut a narrow furrow, into which man, went out from Portland to a farm a few miles distant to try the new machine. The motive power was a pair of exen, which the laborer hitched to the pipe-layer and unto drive. The team refused to draw. Pat nded them, and was openly profane; Smith swore entally, while the inventor stood calm and confident at the handles, waiting the whim of the oxen. Prof. Morse looked on in philosophic mood, and regarded the whole noved, and went with a rush. In short, they ran at the top of their speed about 20 rods, with the tall, gaunt his long legs performing the most extraordinary feats, following after and holding the pipe-layer to a rigid performance of its duty. Notwithstanding the speed, the utility of the machine was demonstrated—the pipe was

evenly and safely faid. It was taken to Baltimore, and with it, drawn by a team of eight mules, and under the thus specessfully laid, at a cost of \$10 instead of \$100 per But a defect was soon discovered which for a time brought the telegraph enterprise to a dead halt. When Mr. C. was on his way to Baltimore he stopped in New-York, at the works where Prof. Morse was having the process of manufacturing the pipe did not render it per-Seetly tight by reason of air-cells left in the lead. He asked Prof. Morse if perfect insulation was required, and he answered, yes. He then told him that the lead pipe would not secure this result. Prof. Morse thought otherwise; but the sequel proved that the novice knew more than the savan. No more than a mile had been laid through a wet valley just out of Baltimore when Cornell convinced the electrician that the insulation was not perfeet. The galvanometer was applied to the wires, and the indication told plainly what he had predicted; the pipe had admitted water, and the insulation was destroye When this discovery was afterward made by Prof. Morse, the pipe had been laid just to the Relay House, a name since so familiar in the progress of the late Rebellion. Prof. Morse came down on the

train to beg Cornell to have the pipe-laying suspended for a few days, attributing the delay to unforeseen obstacles. Cornell purposely ran the plow under a rock, and let the eight mules break it as if by accident. Prof. Morse, Dr. Fisher, Smith, Vail and Gale, who were all engaged in the work, now held a scientific council, to which Cornell was not, of course, admitted. They came to the conclusion that the wires, which were wound with cotton thread and then saturated with gum shellae, could not be drawn out of the leadspipe, and the copper wires could only be saved by melting off the lead. The more practical mind again proved that they were wrong. Cornell showed by experiment that the wires could be pulled out of the tube and three of them put back, after being wound with another thickness of cotton yarn, and taking a second coat of gum shellse, which the savans said would secure pertet insulation. To do this, Prof. Morse said the pipes must be carried to New-York, where was machinery for winding the wires. The expense would be large, and there remained only \$3,000 of the \$30,000 appropriated by Congress. The inventive genius of Cornell again came to the rescue. He submitted to Prof. Morse the draft of a simple machine for winding the wires. The drawing was taken to the works of Ross Winans, and a machine made. Prof. Gale and Dr. Fisher resigned their office of Assistant Superintendent. Corneil was appointed and placed in charge of the works. He took the new machine and the pipe, to Washington, and in the basement of the Old Capitol went to work rewinding the wires.

There he spent the Winter of 1843 and '44; and as up to that time he had read no works on electricity, he obtained books from the Congressional library and perused them diligently. Morse and he found that the method of laying and insulation which they had adopted had been tested in Ragland and failed. They resorted to the method of stringing on poles, now in use, and again set to work.

Cornell made a contract for the poles without the least delay, and got the line in operation between Baltimore and Washington in May, 1844, in time to telegraph to the National capital the nomination of James K. Polk. Cornell got into the Convention in spite of the resolution to exclude Whig reporters, under protense that the matter for the telegraph needed special preparation. The ballotings were nged and exciting; but Cornell, seeing that Polk would be nominated on the next ballot, telegraphed in anticipation. When the result was announced in the Convention, Cornell arose and excited astonishment by ceading them the response from Washington, which was:

. Three cheers for James K. Polk and the Telegraph. Prancis O. J. Smith now conceived the idea of a telegraph line from New-York to Boston; and 'he, with Cornell, went to the latter city to forward the enterprise; but, strange to say, net with no success. They next came to New-York, and strung a little experimental line from No. 112 Broadway to where now stands the Metropolitan Hosel. In the Fall of 1844, they spent several months in the

CORNELL AND HIS UNIVER- city in 5 starving attempt to enlist capital in their project. They opened an exhibition of the telegraph at a little room, but met with the most meager patrouage. Cornell, in those days, slept on the chairs in the office, and

Michigan Line, running from Buffalo to Milwaukee. The interested in the patent. As a result of this state of things, it was seven long years before Mr. Cornell realized any return from his lavestments. In fact, he was in debt \$50,000, and his creditors would probably have sacrificed

Cornell, these rival interests were united and these competing lines consolidated in 1855, under the name of the

stated that the net earnings of this Line for the year 1856, were \$37,716; for 1851, \$211,215; for 1855, \$1,400,000. In the mean time, a great part of these surplus earnings, after paying dividends, have been devoted to buying up and milding smaller and lateral telegraph lines. Mr. Cornell, who so early demonstrated his faith in this great enterprise, and who toiled and suffered for its development, has realized from it a fortune.

Mr. Cornell has always taken a lively interest in Agriculture, and in 1862 was elected President of the State Agricultural Society, and his annual a lilress is one of the most valuable and practical recorded in its printed transthe Royal Agricultural Exhibition in London, which he attended, and made himself thoroughly conversant with the farming methods of England. His report on the celeand the practical bent of his inquiring mind.

His first entry into politics, was in the Fall of 1861, when he was nominated and elected to the Assembly from Senate, and in 1865 reflected to the same office, which he now fills. It is a very flattering testimony to his local popularity, that he has been nominated to those different tions by acclamation, and without his request, knowl-

But the fact that Mr. Cornell has made a fortune and been elected to office, is not what most distinguishes him from hundreds of other successful men. The asseof his wealth is his crowning glory, and entitles him to the last-

In 1833, he appropriated \$100,000 to establishing a free library in Ithaca, his home. His original idea was to erect a building costing \$15,000, and to put in \$10,000 in books. But he wisely concluded that such an institution, to be permanently valuable, must be self-sustaining. Se he built an edifice of brick, which as 104 feet long by 64 wide, three stories high, with a basement. On the first wires encased in the lead pipes, under the direction of Dr. | floor are a National Bank, Post-Office, Savings Bank and Pisher. With his quick eye, Cornell detected that the | Armory, the rental of which is \$2,530—a sum sufficient to pay repairs and other expenses of keeping up the library building. On the second floor are a lecture hall, seating 1,000 persons, library with capacity for 30,000 volumes, and two reading-rooms, one for gentlemen, the other for ladies. The third floor is devoted to departments for agricultural and historical societies, cabinets and museums. This building is now complete, and the alcoves in the library are made of native wood, simply oiled so as to show the grain. Part of the books are now in, and the permanent fund for their annual increase is \$10,000.

But Mr. Cornell has made his name a household word by his recent splendid donation of \$500,000 to establish a University at Ithaca, upon certain conditions which have been accepted by our State. He has also given his home farm of 300 acres, valued at \$40,000, for the grounds on which his educational palaces are to be creeted. He has already purchased the Jewett Paleontological Cabinet of Albany for \$10,000, which will go into one of the museums. The different buildings will be creeted a short distance north-east of the village, on an elevation 400 feet above Cayuga Lake. The agricultural department, as the act of incorporation requires, will be opened in July, 1867. The annual income for building purposes is \$35,000, and the policy will be not to impair the capital. The State has appropriated for the support of the Cornell University the income to be derived from the Land Grant Fund permanently invested for that purpose. The number of acres appropriated by the Federal Government to our State, to be devoted to the cause of education, in which agriculture should be a prominent feature, is 990,000. This land scrip is now worth in the market only 60 cents per acre, and would therefore produce, if sold now, only the sum of \$595,000, but Mr. Cornell has begun to buy in and locate this scrip, and hopes, by thus increasing its value, to secure for the sup port and endowment of this institution the princely in vestment of \$3,000,000.

In 1864, Mr. Cornell made a proposition to the Trustees of the State Agricultural College at Ovid, Seneca County, to endow it with \$300,000, on condition that the State would appropriate to it one-half of the income of the Land Grant Fund, and remove the institution to Ithsos. A caucus of the friends of education to consider this proposition was subsequently held at Albany, and a Committee, to whom bject was referred, decided that the new institution, if established, should bear the name of him who conceived the idea and gave it so munificent an endowment. Mr. Cornell then changed his offer to \$500,000 on condition of the institution having the income from the whole of the land grant fund. Thus Mr. Cornell is relieved from the suspicion of what might be called a noble vanity. Such is a brief biographical sketch of a self-made man, a simple memorandum of what he has achieved for himself and his country. The University, which has been commenced after the most carefully elaborated designs, will not only be a school where young men may obtain the most liberal culture, but will transmit the name of its philanthropic founder to the latest time.

A man by the name of Fox not long ago married a vonng girl by the name of Ashley, near Tunbridge, Vt. They had some trouble and parted. He became enamered of a young widow, and, it seems, was asxious to get rid of his wife. He saw her, and personaled her to meet him in an old barn, on a farm whose those was no one living, on pretense of making up and living with her again. She met him there, and the next morning the barn was a heap of sales, and her belf consumed body was found, with sufficient marks of violence still to be seen upon her head to show beyond question that she was mardered. Her lower limbs were burned off, but her body was not consumed. Her skall was fractured, evidently by a heary blow. The murdore is now in prison.

Gold is said to have been discovered at Canisteer, in

COMMERCIAL MATTERS. Entes at the Stock Buchnige-June 12. . 6s, '81, coup. Ill. Con. Bonds

S. 6a, 5 20 ep., 67 May, & Mo, L.G. (00) 81 rginia 6s. 3.0...... .106 Chie & N. W

O.& Mis. I m. bds. N. Y. Central.

10,200. 90 100. 97 100. 97 100. 98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 0 97 1 Del. Lack, & W. 6,000 22 100 od call 97 1 1.

11cd. R. bds. '67. 30.& St. Paul prof. Chiengo& Altowry Chiengo Chiengo& Altowry Chiengo Chiengo& Altowry Chiengo Chiengo& Altowry Chiengo Ch 0 281 200..... 00..... 283 Chie, & Alson.

2d series, 100, 103, 500, 102, 200 1030, 50
3.3 series, 0... small 102 100, 103, 50
Carelina 6s, N. Y. Central. N. Carolina Ca. 500 552 500 1074 20 1096 600 581 Misch 80 & K | Stonington 300 2d call 581 500 794 10 110

Gold under the Scotia's news advanced to 1432, sold

don. In State bonds, Railway mortgages, and Bank stocks a small business. Railway shares are sluggish, and the amount of business small. The cliques supporting various shares carry their lowls with ease, but are unable to attract buyers in force to relieve them of their stocks at a profit. The approach of the Summer vacation is steadily reducing the volume of business, and commission houses, in their own words, are not making their salt. The Scotia brings considerable Erie stock, and it is evident that under the recent disclosures as to the management of the concern European holders are inclined to close out. The May earnings are reported as showing a decrease of \$300,000. Fort Wayne was in more demand under the increased traffic in May. At the Second Board, the market was dull and steady. After the call Eric advanced to 622, closing at 621 bid. The balance of the market was steady, but without animation. Fort Wayne sold at 28, an advance of 24 per cent. The closing prices were: Ohio Certificates, 28 @224; Canton, 584 @59; Cumberland Coal, 45 @46; Quicksilver, 514 252; Mariposa preferred, 224 2234; New-York Central, 972 297; ; Eric, 622 2621; Hudson River, 1091 3 1101; Reading, 1092 21001; Michigan Southern, 791 2 791; Illinois Central Scrip, 1201 @121; Cleveland and Pitts burgh, 83 | 283 | ; Cleveland and Toledo, 104 | 2104]; Rock Island, 92@924; North-Western, 304@304; do. preferred, 591 # 60: Fort Wayne, 974 # 971.

Money is abundant at 5 26 per cent to brokers, and much more is offered than they can use. In commercial paper the rates are unchanged; very prime short bills can be used at the rates for call loans. Good bills sell at 629, but in all cases short bills have the preference at low interest.

There is a steady accumulation of National Bank currency in the three cities, and some measures must soon be taken to secure its prompt redemption. It is suggested that the use of this currency in settlements at the Clearing-Houses can be made with good results by sorting the notes and obliging banks using anything in payment not redeemable in the three cities to pay 7 per cent interest on all amounts so used. This plan would soon send the notes of banks kiting on circulation home for redemption, and bring about a sounder state of affairs. It is time that the circulation of live banks was made as good as that of suspended "institutions," which are at par in Washington. This movement toward redemption will, of course, be warmly opposed by many banks whose chief profit is derived from supplying ourrency, inferior in all respects to plain legal tenders. The Rebellion being orded Congress chall be considered. taken to secure its prompt redemption. It is suggested is derived from supplying ourrency, inferior in all respects to plain legal tenders. The Rebellion being ended, Congress should lose no time in forcing the banks to redeem in legal tenders, and wind up, and allow their circulation to be replaced by greenbacks. Eighteen Millions in gold is too large a bonus to pay for the privilege of using irredoemable bank notes, and tax-payers will at no remote day insist that it shall be cut off. The National bank notes are a great obstacle to specie payments, which must be overcome as soon as possible.

In Freights the engagements to Liverpool are 21,000 bush Corn, at 4 2 41d., 70 hhds. Tobacco at 17s. 6d., and per steamer, 64,000 bush. Corn at 5d. The charters are a vessel to Belfast with 17,000 bush. Corn at 4s.3d., one to Bristol with 35,000 bush. Corn at 3s. 9d., one to London with 16,000

it is, bankers are barely able to take the acceptable paper of The Pittsburgh, Fart Wayne and Chicago Road carned

..... 6 17,166 | 1605....... 8072.608 | Increase...\$35,442 Zahlwar Ealistson Front Week IN JUNE 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 40,835 * As the Chicago and North Western is a growing road, es weekly report of carnings would be of more walte if the number of miles in operation and the amount of emplial

The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the week ending June

For the week. For the season Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. 46, 353 273, 200 E,e63 Total tons...... 46,673 385,853

Markets-Caussult Disputer for the N Y. TRIBUNE

for Umrants, th 220, for

Set for Frince, and so the last \$120 \$14 for Old Flaim Mose; \$160 \$21 for New do., \$110 \$50 for Old Fairs do., and \$20 \$6 \$24 for New do., \$110 \$50 for Old Fairs do., and \$20 \$6 \$24 for New do. There deed is entirely nominal. Bas Hams are dall and anobacacot; sakes of 50 bits. Western at \$45. Cut Meats are dail and nominal. Baseon is more server, sakes of 500 bores Short-Ribbed at 156c. Lard opened firm but closed lower and nominal; the only sake of importance is 200 to., prime Steam at 215c, and small for No. 1 at 200c. and Prime City at 201221c., Prime Kettle Kendered is held at 225c.

city at foliatic, Prime Rettle Returned is undustryle.

APTRINGO'S PROVISION MARKET, 5 C'CLOCK—There has been a fair business in Pork, and prices are a little firmer, sales of 2,500 bils. Mess, on the spot, at \$51 02; n\$31 81. Beef was firm. Retron quiet and nominal. Lard dull but firm.

PETROLEUM—The receipts of Crude to-day are very heavy, and prices in consequence have a downward tendency; we quote at 259 3050.; there is some inquiry for Refined in bond, stendard White sold at from 412420, closing at 40240, on the spot; 502520 for do, in cans, and cases; Free Oil is quested at 552500.

RUE—No sales are reported; the market is nominally unchanged.

Hitt.2—No sales are reported; the market is nonthing dia-changed.

SUGARS—The advance in gold induces helders to ask higher rates, but they are not met by buyers, and the market closes harely steady at 10 20 20 c. for fair to good Refining, sales of 120 htds., Refined are steady at 16;c. for Hards; by saction, 279 hhds, and 3 tes. Cuba at 9;2.0;c. 23d boxes Harawa at 10;c., cash; and 75 boxes do, at 12;c., four mentls, SEEIS—Firas Seeds are inactive and nominal; Calcutta Linseed is firm and in fair demand at \$2.75 at 20, gold.

TALLOW—There has been rather more define, but prices are a trifle stronger, closing at 11;2:12c. for Western, 12;2. \$2,000 m.

55,000 fb.

TIN -The market is without change; sales of Banca at 20c.
Straits 19c., and English 19c., all gold. Plates are quiet.
Spelter is dull at 6jc., gold.
TOBACCO continues very quiet and prices are unsettled; sales of 12t hhds. Kentucky at 5j 2 16c.; 42 cases Seed Leaf at

Sic.
WHISKY—The market is inactive and nominal, at \$2.26 for State, and \$2.26 ⊕\$2.27 for Western. Receipts of Produce.

JUNE 12,—6,50% bbla. Flour, 70 bbls. Whisky, 775 bbls.
Corn Meal, 1,505 sacks Olicake, 7,700 bush. Wheat, 113,574 bush.
Corn, 44,749 bush. Oats, 2,000 bush. Malt, 49 kegs. Lard, 8,509 bbls. Petroleum.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

PROUS OF BERNATTHE PRINCIPAL MARKET. THIS WEEK.

The following are the quotations per pound upon the estimated not weight of meat—seller sinking offal. That is, a
benock whose quarters will weigh 8 ews., at 10 cents a pound,
amounts to \$50.

Kitza Beef Cents per pound

Kitza Beef 174 ± 18

The very best on sale to-day 174 ± 18

That generally rated first quality 164 ± 17

Medium, or good, fair quality 15 ± 16

That of ordinary thin Sicers. Oxen and Cown 15 ± 154

Inferior, or lowest grade of Cattle 14 ± 15

The general average of the market to-day, estimated at 16 ± 14 ± 18

The most of the sales are from 15 ± 17

WHERE THE CATTLE ARE TROM.

The Ballocks sold at Allerton's are reported from the following States: 3,958 Cents per pound.

bush. at 33. 9d., and one to Dublin at is.

The total exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign posts for the week ending June 12, 1836, was \$1,943,494.

Foreign exchange is firmer. There is more domand for sight bills than was expected. The following are the current rates: London, prime bankers', 60 days, 109;; Lon-from:

THE OPENING, OR PRINCIPAL DAY, OF THE MARKET. Monday, June 11 .- There are 4,251 bullocks in the sale Forty-fourth-st. to-day, which is over 2,100 excess of the number here last Monday, and the ers over 7,900 head, and is quite sufficient to account for

Bray, for J. T. Alexander, 376 Illinois steers,

estly at Bergen, a good drove, 7; own, sold at less loc. P. G. Driscoil and e7 Lithols steers, a fair drove, 6; own, at

ic.
P. McComville sold for himself 96 Ohio steers, good, 71 ewt.,

Murray & Glover, for D. Weinel, 75 Illinois steers, 6j ewt., at 16c, and 7c for P. McCaffrey, Illinois steers, good, 7j ewt.

Moray & Glover, for D. Weiral, 75 Illinois steers, 6) ewt., at 15c, and 76 for P. McCaffrey, lilinois steers, good, 71 out., at 17c, average.

S. Ulery, 106 for H. R. Smith, Illinois steers, somewhat clamey, 74 ewt., at 154 507c.

Hurd & Burchard had 76 corn fed Ill. steers, soid at 164 30 fee.

H. McLaffrey soid 175 Ill. and Ohio steers, on his own account, 75 ewt., at 164 30c.

W. T. Thompson soid, for himself and B. C. Coon, partly at Bergen, 123, fair, 7 cwt., Ill steers, run out at 164 17c. here—the tails for more at Bergen than the tops breegit here; and 48 into little, 61 cwt. Ill. steers, soid at 162 164; and 97 for J. Shawi. Ill. steers, common, 51 cwt., straw fod, soid at 152 16c.

P. F. Cary, 44 of H. R. Smith's Ill. steers, good 71 cwt., at 152 16c.

P. F. Cary, 44 of H. R. Smith's Ill. steers, good 71 cwt., at 152 16c., a fair to good drove.

E. Looghman had 30 good Ohio steers on his own account, 71 cwt., at 174c., average.

Guney & Conger, at Bergen, 162 for J. McPherson, Ill. steers, 6 cwt., at 174c., average, 24 Ohio steers for W. V. Wood, fair 6 cwt., at 174c., average, 24 Ohio steers for W. V. Wood, fair 6 cwt., at 174c., sterage, 24 Ohio steers, 71 cwt., at 164 174c.

M.H.CH COWS—White endinary cows are even worse than last week the few really good ones seel better. There have been more fine milkers on also this week than for some time past, and a portion of these have brought fancy prices, which are no guide for such as are usually on sale. A really line cow will observe self or such as are usually on sale. A really line cow will observe self the fatter price for a superior Durham cow, pure white and devidedly of the "fancy" order, though how good at the pail did not transpire. Another cw, reported to give 23 quarts per day was said, without the calf, for \$120. Several other large and handsume cows brought \$100 and over, but the bulk of the stock scale at \$50 sec.

at about 13c., in lets, selections bringing 14c., and refuse calves, 102 He. The demand is active, especially for good veals. S. McGraw sold 270, many of them milk or hand-fed calves, poor, at \$11 23 average per head. THE SHEEP MARKET.

will give the average of prices per deal this seed. They are quoted per pound, live weight, for Sheep, 6071c. Lambs, 10213c.

The sheep market opened Monday morning with a light supply, and the best lots sold at 74 x8c. \$P\$ B, and not first-rate quality at that, and ordinary lambs that would not dress 25 pounds, sold at \$4.25. Thesday morning there were about 1,800 altesp in Sixthat, and prices declined full § a cent. Indeed, letter sheep were old on Tuesday at 7c, than those sold on Monday at 8c, and there was a general impression that a break down was imminent, such as the one that occurred hast summer, when prices went down below 6 cents. Several felegrams were hurried off to Buffato and elecwhere, to "stop buying," "send no more sheep," "the market is breaking down." But still it did not break down so far that tolerably fair lots of Western fine-wool sheep averaging 99 b, sold below 727/c, \$P\$, and butchers shood ready to offer 8c, for first-class sheep, if such had been in market; and that we consider a liberal price for this season of the year. Lambs nearly all come in light, and sell high, considering quality. There is a good domaind for strictly prime lambs, that cannot be filled. All the atock, eld and young, offered to day, will be sold, and no sheep fit for the batcher as low as 5c, \$P\$ th. So the market is not quite broken down yet.

R. H. Hume, sold 4,225 sheep and lambs in Sixth-st. at \$6.06 average per head.

S. McGraw sold 1,205 head, mostly sheep, at \$6.40 cach.

Chamberlin, through Kase & McPherson, John Kase, Jr., Judd & Buckingham, A. Van Vert, and owners, gives the following salos:

Sheep and Lambs—141, \$11; 100, \$8; 500, \$7.50; 382, \$7.12;

lowing sales: Sheep and Lambs—141, \$11; 100, \$8; 500, \$7 50; 382, \$7 12; 364, \$7: 579, \$6 25; 825, \$6; 507, \$5 75; 653, \$5 50; 420, \$5 40; 426, \$5 25; 679, \$5; 301, \$4.

426, \$5, 25, 679, \$5, 201, \$4.

From Ohio-Hyde & Farrington, 383; L. J. Guthrie, 195; Thom as Hossbery, 197; James Vannatta, 589; George W. Dewey, 752; John Simmons, 405; Saarless & Sweeney, 215.

From New-York-George W. Dewey, 382; Capt. Miller, 2; Jacob Smith, 28; C. Chun, 33; H. Sheppard, 71.

From Hinois-J. D. Wallace, 198; J. B. Hunter, 218.

From Kentucky-Jarvis & Co., 25.

From Virginia -J. W. Kirk, 704.

From Pennsylvania-W. C. Kirby, 467.

From New-Jersey-C. Wilse, 33; George B. Holeomba, 185; W. H. Manners, 24.

THE SWINE MARKET.

Receipts by Railroads, to wit:—Hudson River Railroad,

New York to foreign posts for the week ending Jure 12, 1836, was \$1,943,494.

Foreign exchange is firmer. There is more domand for sight bills than was expected. The following are the current rates: London, prime bankers, 60 days, 103; London, prime bankers, sight, 111 2111; Paris, bankers, long, 5.10; Paris, bankers, long, 5.10; Paris, bankers, short, 5.06;

The Cincinnati Gazette of Saturday says:

The money market exhibited no new feature to-day. Currelevely continues in light supply, and the market would be depicted by the following routes: Eric Railroad, 2073; New Jersey Central Railroad, 2073; London, Prime bankers, 100 days, 103; London, Prime bankers, 60 days, 103; London, Prime bankers, sight, 111 2111; Paris, bankers, 111 2111; Paris, bankers, 111 2111; Paris, bankers, 111 2111; Paris, bankers, 111 3111; Paris, 11111; Paris, 11111; Paris, 11111; Paris, 111111; Paris, 11111; Paris, 11111; Paris, 11111; Par

Financial.

United States Treasurer, Intended Duranteers, SCHEDULES of (30) thirty or more SEVEN and TREES, TENERS, TENERS

NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.-Notice

THEO'E T. JOHNSON, Secretary. STATE OF ILLINOIS, THEASURER'S GFFICE.

tion as above.
All bonds not represented in this compromise switteness, except the "Wharf Bonds," who be arriedly ignored by the Cop of Kessenta, I. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Breadway, Expedial Agent City of Kessenta Opportunity of The Bonds of And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors EDMUND W. CORLIES, e.g., was unanimously close of Precident protein, By order. RICHARD L. MAYDOLK, Secretary.

CHARLES MORGAN, GEO L. DAN CHARLES MORGAN, LIDSON HAWLEY, JOHN EWEN, Britishop, John Ewen, See the control of t

fix next, at most of said day, The Transfer Bucks of the Company will close on WEDNESDAY The Transfer Bucks of the Company will close on WEDNESDAY 2 with inst, at 2 o'clock, and remain closest until the 3d far of July JAM his H. FERDON, Secretary.

A T the ANNUAL ELECTION for DIRECTORS

of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INVESTMENT OF THE COURS

of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INVESTMENT OF THE COURS

bed at their office, No. 14 Broadway on MONDAY, the 28th inne, the fellowing Directors were unminimosally observed.

James W. Oile, William Wilnew will, Other H. Shepard, Joseph Lane, Wydd Flackstone, Stein St. 18 Shepard, Joseph Lane, Acton Civil, Jones B. Johnston, Monday Francis, Oliver S. Carter, Charles Williams A. William Barton, St. 18 Shepard, Daniel B. Festing, Oliver S. Carter, Charles Williams, William Barton, Grant St. 18 Shepard, Thomas W. Oile, Daniel B. Festing, Oliver S. Carter, Charles Williams, William Barton, Televist Freedings.

Charles Williams, Williams of the Board of Directors JAMES
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors JAMES
OTIS was unanimously redected President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secreta GEORGE C. DUNBAR,

NO. 46 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK

FARM MORTGAGE BONDS AND RAILWAY SECURITIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NOT SOLD AT THE STOCK EX-

EXPRESSERS' STOCKS.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSUR-ALTHE anneal election for Directors of this Company held at their effice on MONDAY the 4th instant, the following named gentlement were chosen for the ensuing year:

SHEPHERD KNAPP.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
BIGHARD J. THORNE,
W. G. WOOD, M. D.,
CHARLES YATES,
PAUL, SPOFFORD,
HENEY G. DEFORENT,
HENRY G. DEFORENT,
HENRY ROWLAND,
NATHANIEL BRIGGS,
HARVEY WEED;
ROBT. A. ROBERTSON,
GILBERT M. STEIL
And at subsequent meeting of the Board of Directore, Richard J.
Thorne, esq., was manimously rediected President.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

TRAVELING CREDITS on Messrs. J. S. MOR-GAN & Co., LONDON (Successors to GEO, PEAGODY & Co.), available in the echnique cities of EUROPE and the EAST, issued by DABNET MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-thate. SAN FRANCISCO CITY and CALIFORIA STATE.

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COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1566

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